

## SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS FOLLOWING QUEEN'S BURIAL REVIVE FOLKLORE BELIEFS OF PRIMITIVE HAWAIIANS

Lightning Accompanied By Thunder Following the Demise of Highborn Regarded as Sign of Gods That Deceased Was Assured of High Place in Kingdom of Ghosts—Legends of Spirit World

Apologies of the electrical display of last week, might be mentioned the fact that lightning, especially if accompanied by thunder, always aroused the awe of the ancient Hawaiians, and if it happened to come contemporarily with the death of a chief or chieftess, the fact carried great significance, being regarded as a sign given by the gods that the spirit of the high-born dead would be assured a place in the kingdom of ghosts.

To fully appreciate what this meant to the Hawaiian one must first understand that the spirits of the dead were roughly divided into three classes, which, according to W. D. Westervelt of this city, an acknowledged authority on Hawaiian folklore, and the author of several vividly interesting books on the myths and legends of the islands, were called A-o-Kuwas—Desolate Ghosts; A-o-Milns, which, summed up in a word, might mean blessed or the Blessed Ghosts.

None of these spirits had their dwelling in the upper heavens, where Christians to this day believe the souls of just people go after death. In the Hawaiian creed Po meant the underworld, literally, the place of departed spirits, which might include good and bad alike, as does the word "hell" in the Apostles' Creed, which may be called "the place of departed spirits." But there was no heaven to which the departed spirit of the ancient Hawaiian might ascend after having "descended into hell."

There was, however, according to Mr. Westervelt, a place in Po set apart for the O-o-Milns, the spirits of those who had perfected themselves in righteousness, in accordance with the then prevailing standards of right and wrong, where they would be near the great Milu, god of the underworld, and partakers of all the sports and pleasures devised by him for his favorites.

Many Hawaiians still believe that the spirit of the dying works its way upward and outward through the body until it reaches a spot just back of the pupil of the left eye, and that, as life leaves the body, the spirit "comes out of the little hole in the eye," and immediately assumes, if it has not brought with it, the body of an insect, or a tiny bird, or some other small animal. In this form it hovered about the home of the body it once animated until it was assured of a safe passage to Po. If the gods loved this ghost, it was permitted to take food, and in the old days to have offerings made to it on some altar which its family might erect to its name. Some times it remains on earth indefinitely as a guardian ghost.

"Desolate" ghosts were those who had no one to love them, and "homeless" ghosts were those who had no place where they might rest, but were forced to wander always. A ghost was often both desolate and homeless, wandering eternally through the islands, sometimes on the ground, sometimes in the air, but always looking for a safe passage to Po.

Several exits to Po. There were several exits from earth to Po, one being just back of the beautiful Moanala gardens, not far from Honolulu, where ghosts used to assemble on a decayed limb of a breadfruit tree and wait for the limb to break to let them down into the sea, where immediately the opening appeared to them. Among old Hawaiians, however, the most renowned entrance into Po was just off the Hamakua coast, beneath one of the precipitous cliffs that run straight down from the clouds to the bottom of the sea. Here Milu, the dread god of the underworld, passed from the land of the living to the place of departed spirits. Through this passage, long afterward, runs the legend, went two ancestors of the late Queen Liliuokalani, Kewala, who had strangled herself when deserted by her brother-husband, Hiku of the Forest, and the remorseful Hiku himself, still living, graciously permitted by the gods to go in search of the ghost of his beloved sister-wife. He found her, brought her back to earth, restored her to her body, and the two lived happily ever after.

Another legend of a spirit's descending into the underworld and being returned to its earth body is told, and always as a fact, of a man of Maui, one Ka-lilo-hae, the Wild Dog, who, having been ill for many days, died. Mr. Westervelt tells this story remarkably well, giving all the details, just as the Hawaiians believe them, in his "Legends of Gods and Ghosts." The story in brief is this:

Ka-lilo-hae lay dying. Soon he knew he was dead. As a spirit he had felt himself creep out of the body, passing through the left eye to the outer air, where he buzzed like a bee to a corner of the house and looked down on the body he had just left. It was like a mountain to him, in which the two eyes were great, mysterious caves. Frightened, he buzzed through the open door and landed on the roof of the grass house. Here the wailing of the people annoyed him, so, growing larger and stronger, he flew to a coco-palm and perched, now a bird in its branches.

But even here he could not rest, for the spirit-land called him, and he began his search for the entrance to Po. Avoiding the great Caterpillar-Watchman, which at the end of the road leading to the entrance to the underworld, rears its head to obstruct the passage, the spirit found his way to the very gates of Po. Here he was met by the ghost of a sister who had the power to return disembodied spirits to their earth bodies. Recognizing the new arrival as the spirit of her brother, the Wild Dog, she took him to her abode, warned him against taking any of the spirit food offered him, showed him all the strange sights of the underworld, and at last, having allowed him many Dantean experi-

ences and hair-breadth escapes, accompanied him back to the grass hut where his body lay, went with him through a hole in the wall and pushed him into the sole of the left foot and, by her power, forced him to work his way back into his proper habitation in the body, whereupon Ka-lilo-hae, The Wild Dog, again became a living man and remained many years on earth to tell of his strange adventures in the kingdom of Milu.

Mr. Westervelt says this story is always told as an actual occurrence, his explanation being that Ka-lilo-hae went into a trance, during which time he dreamed strange happenings—but about these things, who can tell? Roads leading to the spot where spirits left the land of the living were called Leina-a-ka-uhane, paths by which the spirit leaped. "They were nearly always on bold bluffs, looking westward over the ocean," said Mr. Westervelt. "The nu-o-lei-walo, the quietly-calling or breadfruit tree of the spirits, stood near, and afforded a friendly gathering place for those who were not quite ready to take the leap alone."

Two of these "quietly calling breadfruit trees" stood for a long time after the coming of the haole on this island, one at Kaena point and the other in Nuuanu valley.

Mists, Shields for Laps. Wandering or roving ghosts were also called laps. When the mists used to veil Maunaloa valley, as they do so often in these days, the Hawaiians believed that the gods had sent a curtain to shield the laps, who were preparing feasts for the gods and their attendants in the valley.

The strange night processions which were a part of the obsequies of the late queen, made necessary by the removal of the body from Washington Place to the church, and from Kawaiahae church to the palace, had another meaning aside from the ecstatic rites connected with the sacred torch of the House of Kalakaua. In the days of the old gods, all bodies of the high-born were disposed of at night and in secret, so that no enemy might find their bones and make them into fish-hooks, or otherwise dishonor them.

Any mistreatment of the bones of the dead meant that the spirits of the departed, themselves in torment because of the desecration, would return to torment those who had allowed such dishonor. The hills that wall Nuuanu valley are filled with secret graves, many of them holding the bones of the dead bound together in a bundle, as it was not an unusual thing for the dead man's friends or followers to strip the flesh from the bones, throw it into the sea to become a part of the family of ancestor-ghosts who had their home in the ocean, while the bare bones were tied together in the shape of a grasshopper and buried. Sometimes, as in the case of the House of Kalakaua, some of the bones of high chiefs were put into the standards to which were fastened the royal kahilis.

Out of these secret burials, made necessary by ancient beliefs, arose the Hawaiian custom of removing the remains of royalty only at night, except when making the final journey to the tomb.

NEOLIN RESULT OF STUDY IN WAR TIME

As the war progresses the part played by chemistry becomes more and more apparent. The engineer with his test tube has from the beginning of the struggle performed a role equally as important as that of the soldiers in the trenches.

Among the many developments in technical chemistry under stress of war conditions has been the production of synthetic rubber in Germany. This rubber does not equal natural rubber in quality or economy, and therefore can hardly become a serious competitor, but it plays its part in German military operations. Turpentine and acetylene are supposed to be the basis of this artificial rubber.

Undoubtedly one of the most important synthetic products that this country has become acquainted with since the beginning of the war is the new substance discovered in the laboratories of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, at Akron, Ohio, known as Neolin. Our American shoe manufacturers have already used this news material as soles on 6,000,000 pairs of shoes.

## SUGAR MARKET STILL LIFELESS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The raw sugar market continues lifeless, with only a few transactions reported this week, although unconfirmed rumors were in circulation regarding small quantities of Cubas having been taken by refiners at the unchanged level of 5.75c. (C. 1920c). Offerings have consisted of small parcels of Philippine Centrals, en route and due here this month, at 6.90c basis 96°, together with some Peruvians, affloat, which have been available at 5.875c c.i.f. The latter description being non-preferentials, the difference in duty would bring the landed equivalent of their asking price 23c per pound above the present cost of Cubas.

Available supplies at the three Atlantic ports continue to diminish, the past week's receipts of only 13,654 tons, against estimated nettings of 25,000 tons, having reduced the total stocks to 32,874 tons, which are 18,165 tons below last year's figures at corresponding date. Owing to present shortage of supplies it is unfortunate that the recently reported purchase by refiners of 100,000 tons new crop Louisiana raws (of which quantity half was intended for shipment to the Atlantic ports) should have at least tentatively fallen through. The difficulty appears to hinge on some misunderstanding as to the basis on which plantation granulated should be sold, the planters apparently having assumed that the price was to be the same as that ruling for the product of refiners, namely, 8.35c less 2 per cent, whilst the figure named by the United States food administrator was 7.25c less 2 per cent. It is, however, expected that a prompt settlement of this issue will be arrived at so that the shipment of raws to Atlantic ports may commence at an early date.

The international sugar committee has issued the following announcement to the trade, under date of October 31:

"Mr. Henry C. Mott having severed his relation with the American Sugar Refining Co., is hereby appointed by the international sugar committee its agent to arrange for the purchase of raw sugar. Brokers are invited to make their offers accordingly."

The same organization has also fixed the price of raw sugar, until further notice, at 6.90c duty paid New York, for 96° centrifugals.

Owing to considerable damage to the cane by several recent freezes experienced in that state, Messrs. Willitt & Gray have found it advisable to reduce their prevailing estimate by 50,000 tons to one of 225,000 tons as the probable output of the present sugar crop of Louisiana. The output of the last campaign was 271,339 tons. The labor situation in Cuba has materially improved since our last report, and the centrals are now making rapid preparations for an early start of grinding as soon as weather will permit. Heavy rains having recently fallen in various sections of the island, some cool and dry weather is now needed to sufficiently ripen the cane so as to justify planters in starting grinding operations.

The receipts for the week at the three Atlantic ports were 13,654 tons, compared with 34,388 tons last year and 3,477 tons in 1915.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists, through President F. A. Factor and Secretary T. R. Thomas, is putting into practice extensive plans to help make life easier for F. A. M. members in the trenches and camps, both here and abroad. It is planned to furnish the riders with tobacco and general motorcycle news from the States. Several men formerly well known in the motorcycle industry and now officers, have been appointed to look after the requirements of members.

man military operations. Turpentine and acetylene are supposed to be the basis of this artificial rubber. Undoubtedly one of the most important synthetic products that this country has become acquainted with since the beginning of the war is the new substance discovered in the laboratories of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, at Akron, Ohio, known as Neolin. Our American shoe manufacturers have already used this news material as soles on 6,000,000 pairs of shoes.

## ORDER OF MOOSE IN HAWAII WILL BE REORGANIZED, BOOMED BY GIFFORD

Admirer of Islands, Former Hilo Resident, Here in Fraternal Work

George W. Gifford, who will be well remembered by many Honoluluans and other islanders because of his activities in the Loyal Order of Moose, is again in Hawaii, having arrived in Honolulu recently, direct from the national headquarters of the Moose, at Mooseheart, Illinois. Just before his departure, he received the appointment of district supervisor of organization for the Hawaiian and Philippine islands. Mr. Gifford welcomed this appointment with great satisfaction, for the reason that, during numerous sojourns in the islands, covering a period of nearly ten years, he felt very much in love with Hawaii, and is always glad to be back in the Paradise of the Pacific.

He was a charter member of the Hilo Lodge, No. 825, L. O. M., and in 1913, was dictator of that lodge. He has made many friends throughout the islands. In Hilo he was connected with the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, and also with work on the Hilo breakwater.

During the greater part of the last two years he has traveled extensively in the mainland states, having visited a large number of Moose lodges between the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard, with a view to acquainting himself with facts affecting the general good and welfare of the order he represents. He has been familiar with the activities of the Moose in Hawaii from the beginning, and is now here for the purpose of strengthening the work of the order in these islands. His headquarters are at No. 184 Magoon building, Merchant street, near Alakea, and he is stopping at the Blaisdell hotel.

Following are some of the interesting facts connected with the Loyal Order of Moose and Mooseheart:

Speaking of the Order of Moose and of the work at Mooseheart, Gifford says: "The Loyal Order of Moose, organized in 1888, is open to all good citizens who believe in a supreme being and members of the Caucasian race. Applicants between the age of 21 and 50 years may join as beneficiary mem-

bers. Applicants over 50 or between 50 or 21 years may join as non-beneficiary members.

"The Loyal Order of Moose is not an insurance organization. It is an excellent social order with beneficial features. Its cardinal virtues are to aid the sick, bury the dead and inject sunshine into dark places. There are 1650 lodges, located in all the leading cities of the United States and Canada, Cuba, Panama, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, with beautiful homes and clubs.

"The present net assets are \$6,000,000.00. Added to that is Mooseheart, valued at two and a half millions. Mooseheart is a home for dependent children of deceased members of the Loyal Order of Moose, 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Lincoln Highway, in the beautiful Fox River Valley. It is a city itself. It has its own post-office, two railroads, electric road, and two express offices. Mooseheart spells salvation to hundreds of children. Each child is taught a substantial trade, beside being educated. There are 24 trades and crafts taught at present."

For years the Federation of American Motorcyclists has been the official organization of motorcycle riders. Its main activities have covered the superintendence of all sanctioned motorcycle races and the securing of legislation and traffic regulations favorable to the continuance of the industry and the protection of the riders.

T. R. Thomas of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, who has had much experience in motorcycle affairs and is well known in motorcycle circles, has just been appointed secretary of the association, with offices at Akron, Ohio. President S. A. Falor also has his offices in that city, so that the chief officers of the association are now so situated that its affairs can be carried on with despatch and economy.

Professor Pares, who has been on war service with the Russian armies, declares that Russia has lost 3,800,000 men in one year.

The strike of 11 tugboat firemen resulted in serious congestion in Buffalo, as thousands of bushels of wheat are arriving there daily.

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